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1922

Descriptive Catalogue of
The Vienna Nursery

Established 1870

W. E. Galeener & Sons, Props.



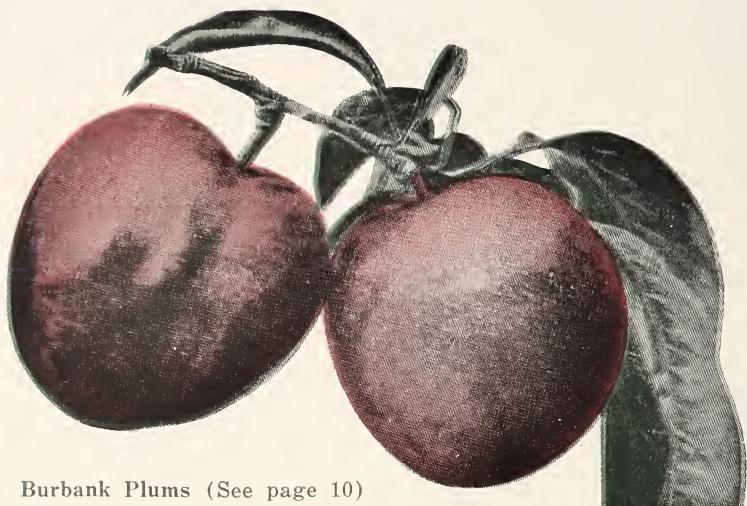
Yellow Transparent

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Shrubs, Vines and Small Fruit

VIENNA

:- :- :-

ILLINOIS



Burbank Plums (See page 10)



The Improved Elberta and Elberta Cling
Two peaches with a pedigree. They are true blue.

INTRODUCTORY

We have not attempted a full and complete description of all varieties named, but shall be pleased to answer by letter any inquiries sent with stamp for reply, as to planting, cultivating, etc., and as to the most desirable sorts for planting in different localities, and for different purposes.

Nothing better illustrates the progress of our country, the advance in civilization its people are making, and the fact that they are learning to live better, than the greatly increased and continuing demand for nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental.

To the planter or purchaser of nursery stock, at least three things are indispensable; first, varieties true to name; second, healthy, vigorous, well matured trees or plants; and third, careful and judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the genuineness of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to us, to protect our customers from error or imposition. By such careful and constant watching and attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as pure.

Good cultivation—by which we mean keeping the ground sufficiently fertile and at all times mellow and free from weeds, together with thorough drainage, either natural or artificial—is absolutely necessary to success. This, with judicious pruning, and proper selection of varieties, suitable for the locality, will, in nearly all sections of the country, produce gratifying results.

The soil hereabout being of a character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, that solid, firm texture of wood, with abundant fibrous roots, so necessary to successful transplanting, we are enabled to offer the choicest nursery stock to planters with entire confidence.

We give to our packing and shipping careful personal supervision, and still further to protect our patrons, as well as ourselves, against loss in this direction.

By careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we are confident we shall continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of lovers and buyers of choice fruits and ornamentals.

THE VIENNA NURSERY,
W. E. GALEENER & SONS, Props.,
Vienna, Illinois.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, CARE OF STOCK

Care of Stock on Arrival—Upon arrival of box or package place in a shed, barn or cellar away from sun, take off the cover and thoroughly wet down with water and allow it to stand twelve hours or over night before removing the stock. (Except Raspberry tips and Strawberry plants, which should be at once heeled in soil.) Then make ready a trench fourteen inches deep and as soon as stock is removed from the package heel it in this trench, giving the roots plenty of mellow soil, well pressed down with the feet. If soil is dry moisten it with water after heeling in; the trees are then ready for planting and should only be taken out as needed. If trees or plants are very dry or shriveled at once bury them, root, body and branches, in very moist soil, well pressed down, and leave them for four to six days, when they will be found as plump and fresh as when first dug. If frozen, no water should be applied, but they should at once be buried in earth until all frost is out, and they will not be injured.

Soil—Should be high and well drained, either natural or artificial, by means of tile drainage. Low land continually saturated with water will not do. It must be deeply plowed and in perfect condition. Never plant fruit trees in sod. The land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat or potatoes. If poor, manure thoroughly or plow in heavy crops of clover before hand. In the fall give the land a covering of rye, clover or vetches to be plowed under early the following spring. If any crops are grown in the young orchard let it always be a hood crop and plant nothing nearer than four feet each side of the tree. If you want trees to grow well, be vigorous and strong, you must give them plenty of food and good cultivation until August 1st, when all cultivation should cease, to allow new wood to thoroughly ripen up before cold weather, which it will not do if kept growing by cultivation after that date.

Pruning—Is most important. In digging, more or less roots are lost of necessity. The top then must be cut back to even up for loss of roots. Leave only four or five branches and cut these back to four or five buds.

Peaches—Are best trimmed to a whip or nearly so, and cut back to not more than 3 or 4 feet high. Remove all broken roots and branches and with a sharp knife cut the ends of the roots back to clean, healthy wood. This helps to start root growth. Fibers occupy the relation to the roots that leaves do to the branches. They die and are succeeded by another lot yearly, and are of no more value to the roots than dead leaves would be to the branches. Hence you want plenty of large and small hard and clean roots, and the less fibers the better.

Planting—Make holes plenty large, so as not to crowd the roots. Use surface soil for filling in, and plant as firm as possible, pressing soil well down with the feet. See that roots are well spread out and soil firmly around them—don't hurry the job—DO IT WELL—and success is certain. After planting, each tree should be well mulched for two or three feet out with coarse manure. This prevents drying and is better than watering. The trees should not be long exposed to sun and air. Never put any manure in the holes with the roots, it causes decay.

Cultivation—We don't believe in allowing orchards in sod. You can't expect to get a paying crop without cultivation. Cultivate the orchard and keep it cultivated up to August 1st. The finest and most productive orchards we have ever seen are cultivated every ten days or two weeks during spring. The best fertilizer for a young orchard is a green crop plowed in every spring, or liberal manuring until trees are well grown and begin to fruit, after that, wood ashes, or potash, with an occasional green crop plowed in, are better than barnyard manure and will supply all that is needed.

Young, Healthy Stock is much superior to old, or very large trees. Two-year-old trees are more apt to live, are easier handled and can be trimmed or shaped to any desired form, and will outstrip older stock in growth. Practical fruit growers always plant young trees.

DISTANCES BETWEEN TREES AND PLANTS

Apple—From 25 to 35 feet each way.

Peach, Plum, Pear and Cherry—From 20 to 25 feet each way.

Grapes—Rows from 8 to 10 feet apart and from 4 to 6 feet in the row.

Blackberries—From 6 to 7 feet apart, and 3 feet apart in the row.

Raspberries—About 6 feet by 4 feet.

Strawberry plants—Rows 3½ feet and 12 to 18 inches in the row.

APPLES



The apple is the first fruit, both in importance and general culture. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By a judicious selection of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use. Its uses are many, and of inestimable value. It has been said that "Fruit is nature's own remedy." Many diseases are not known to free users of fruit. There is not a farm crop which on the average will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as well a good apple orchard. Care should be taken in making selections that will be suitable to your locality, as some of the apples are of more value in different locations than others. There is not a locality that will not produce good apples in abundance of some of the many varieties, and we can recommend as being of first quality.

Early Summer Apples

RED JUNE—Size medium; very red; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid; very early. Ripens in June.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Tree upright. A very early and abundant bearer; fruit of good size; skin clear white, turning to a pale yellow; flavor acid and very good. An excellent cooking sort. Can begin using by 20th of June and they will last until middle of July. Tree bears very young. A very popular market apple.

EARLY RIPE—Yellow; a very fine market apple.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium to large, pale yellow; fine flavor, good cooker and shipper. Ripens in July.

RED ASTRACHAN—Tree hardy and good bearer; acid; good garden variety; ripens last of July.

Midsummer Apples

DUCHESS OF OLDENBERG—Medium, roundish, a little flattened at the ends; light red in broad stripes and splashes

YOUR ORDER SHOULD INCLUDE SOME STRAWBERRY PLANTS

on yellow ground. Sub-acid. A very fine cooking apple as well as a fine market apple. Ripens in August.

BENONI—Medium, red striped, very flavorful; ripens in August.

GOLDEN SWEET—A large handsome, pale yellow apple; fine; sweet; good for market. Tree rather spreading and irregular. A free grower but productive. Ripens first of August.

LOWELL—Large, round surface; smooth, yellow, juicy; fine cooker. Season August and September.

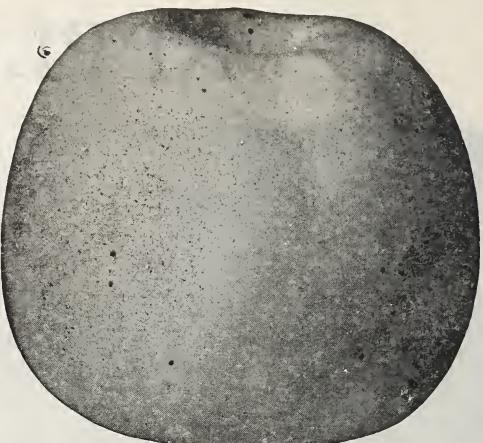
MAIDEN BLUSH—Medium size, smooth, beautifully flushed with red on creamy-yellow; flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. A good market sort because of attractive appearance and all-around utility. Tree a fair grower and productive. Season August and September.

HORSE APPLE—Old fashion yellow horse; large, vigorous and upright grower. A very fine cooking and drying apple. Ripens last of August.

SOUTH CAROLINA SUMMER—Red, good market. Very healthy grower.

Early Fall Apples

GRIMES GOLDEN—Good size, very rich flavor, yellow, juicy, crisp; a fine



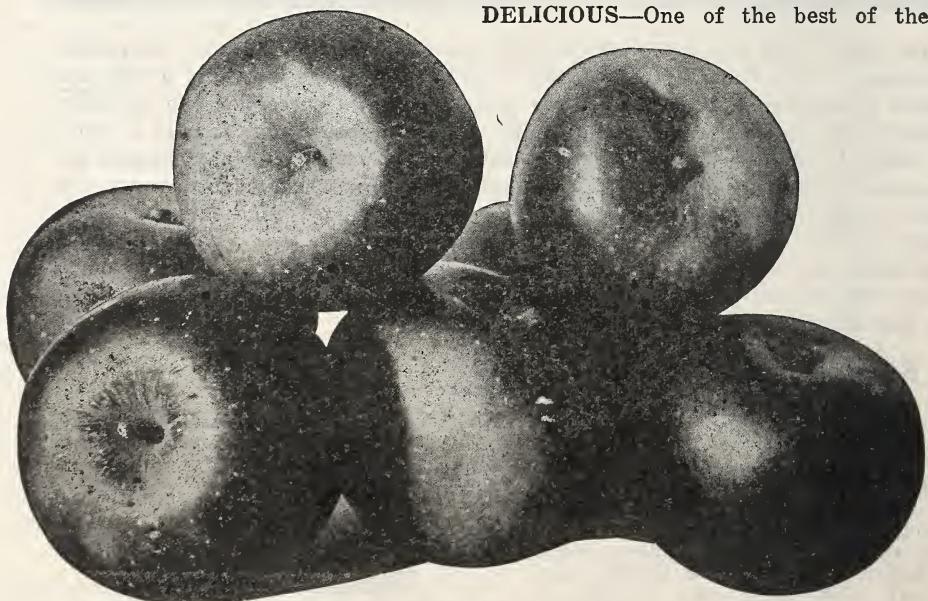
Grimes Golden

drying and cooking apple as well as fine market variety. Can be kept in storage through the winter. None better.

JONATHAN—Medium; red, beautiful; best quality, early bearer, good grower. Good eating apple as well as a high price market variety. Can be kept in storage through the winter.

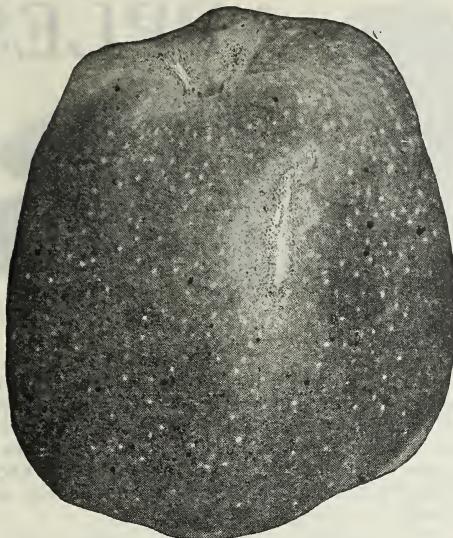
Winter Apples

DELICIOUS—One of the best of the



Jonathan

SEND YOUR ORDER IN NOW WHILE OUR VARIOUS VARIETIES OF TREE STOCK ARE COMPLETE—THIS WILL INSURE PROMPTY DELIVERY AND AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT



Delicious

good sorts. Large, somewhat conical; color a brilliant red, shading to golden yellow at the tip; flesh white, sweet and slightly acid; very fragrant; fine grained and crisp. A good bearer. Tree is strong, vigorous and very productive. A high grade commercial apple.

INGRAM—Medium size; yellow covered with red; sub-acid, brisk, pleasant. Tree quick grower; bears abundantly; not affected by dry weather or off-year conditions; fruit always needs thinning. November to June.

WINE SAP—An old favorite; one of the best sorts, one that will stand the test always. You cannot go wrong if you plant Wine Sap, the best alround apple that grows and the best natural keeper and best quality. Medium size, roundish; green-yellow, red striped; flesh yellow, firm, fine grained, crisp, juicy, aromatic; tree quick and vigorous grower, adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. November to February.

ARKANSAS BLACK—Very dark red; a good grower and bearer; fruit very solid and good keeper; flesh whitish yellow. A good old reliable sort.

BEN DAVIS—The well known sort. You always need a Ben Davis tree as it always brings the fruit. Medium large; red, striped; flesh white; sub-acid; rather coarse grained; great market variety but not really good until very late.

Tree very vigorous and productive; rarely fails to crop. December-March.

KENNARD CHOICE—Dark red on yellow ground; large size, showy apple; bears quite young. Quality good. A good commercial variety.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Large reddish; flesh yellow.

RENNIS MAY or MA OF MYERS—One of the very best long keepers. We have often had them keep until April and May with ordinary home storage. This variety was brought to this country from Europe fifty years ago and planted by Mr. Myers in southern Illinois. We have been propagating it ever since. Mild, very sub-acid, juicy, crisp; yellow with a red cheek, an extra fine eating apple.

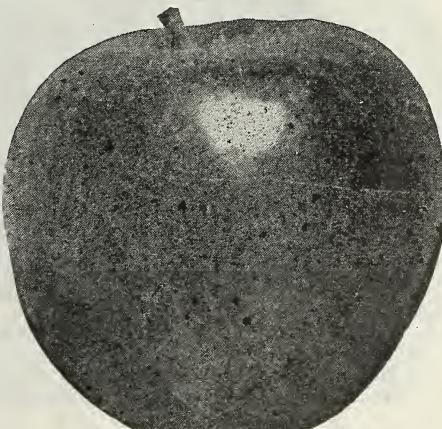
ROME BEAUTY—Large, roundish, mostly covered with bright red or pale yellow ground; flesh tender; good commercial apple and sells well.

STAYMEN'S WINE SAP—Called the improved Wine Sap. It is a seedling of the Wine Sap. Larger than the old Wine Sap; color not so red; fine eating apple.

WOLF RIVER—Tree very hardy and productive; very large fruit, red color; flesh sub-acid.

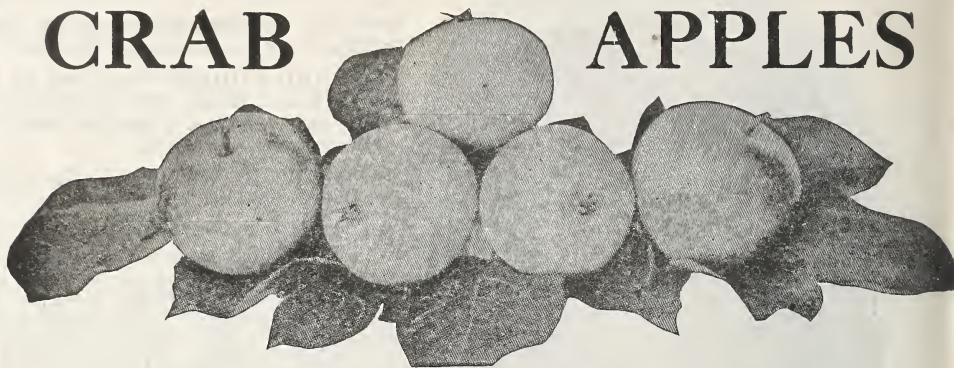
WINTER BANANA—Large; a beautiful clear pale yellow with pink cheeks; has a decided banana flavor.

YELLOW WINE SAP—Golden color and good keeper. Flesh solid, juicy, mild sub-acid; very popular for dessert and market. A very fancy apple and a new variety that is worth having in every orchard.



Staymen's Winesap

CRAB APPLES



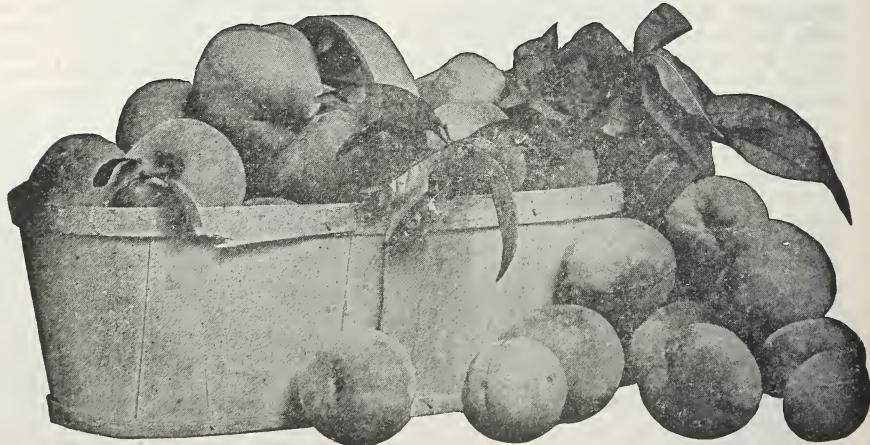
Within the past few years a good many people have given much attention to improving this class of fruit. Their efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections and are so hardy that they give good crops even in those sections where the larger apples will not thrive. They are valuable for cider, preserving and jellies, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Every orchard should contain a few, as the trees are handsome, annual bearers, and usually fruit the second year.

TRANSCENDANT—Tree strong grower, making a large, beautiful tree; an early and abundant bearer. Fruit large, color rich yellow shaded with red; valuable for cooking and preserving. Season August and September.

GENERAL GRANT—Fruit red, good size, sub-acid. Season last of September.

WHITNEY—Color striped and splashed with carmine; good bearer. Season August.

PEACHES



To grow all the kinds and varieties of the peach would be quiet a task, so we have selected a few of the very best sorts, ones that we have tested and seen tested out and know to be the best. There is not a single variety we list but what we recommend to be the best of its kind and season.

A well drained sandy loam with a clay subsoil is an ideal soil for the peach. But the peach has a faculty of adapting itself to almost any soil providing it is well drained.

SHRUBS WILL IMPROVE YOUR PROPERTY AS WELL AS BEAUTIFY

A peach tree should be cut back well when planted so as to make the head low.

The peach will bring you quicker results than most any other fruit tree, as you can have a bearing tree in three to four years, and get it large enough in that time to make it pay if properly taken care of.

The different season peaches as we list them will give you fruit all through the summer until fall.

First Season Peaches

NEVER FAIL—The earliest of peaches, earlier than Mayflower. A large red peach of good quality; has only failed once in seventeen years; it takes you by surprise by its earliness, is coloring up before you think of peaches being ripe.

MAY FLOWER—The earliest peach known. Red, good size; fine flavor; tree a strong, thrifty grower and very productive, so that to secure the best results the fruit must be thinned. A good shipper.

SNEED—A fine early peach; color white with flush on cheek.

Second Season Peaches

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy. Freestone. Season middle of July.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—Yellowish red; yellow flesh. Freestone. A very fine market peach. Fine shipper and long season.

CHINESE CLING—Large; cream color, very juicy. Season last of July.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Very large. Skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, fine flavor. Good shipper. Freestone.

CARMAN—Large, red, very fine quality. Good shipper, heavy bearer. No other peach will equal it of its kind. Meat very juicy and tinted with red to the seed. Freestone.

ALEXANDER—Season late June. Red. A good peach.

Third Season Peaches

CHAMPION—Fruit large, beautiful in appearance. Flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white with red cheek. Freestone. It is very hardy. It stood a temperature of 18 degrees below zero and produced an abundant crop the following season and again they produced a good crop when most varieties failed on account of the cold weather. Season first of August to middle.

LEMON CLING—A yellow cling of fine flavor, not so large but good quality. Season August.

INDIAN BLOOD CLING—A peach that has red flesh to the seed. A fine variety for pickling. Season last of August.

ELBERT—The leader of all peaches and



Elberta Cling Peach

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT THAT APPLE TREE

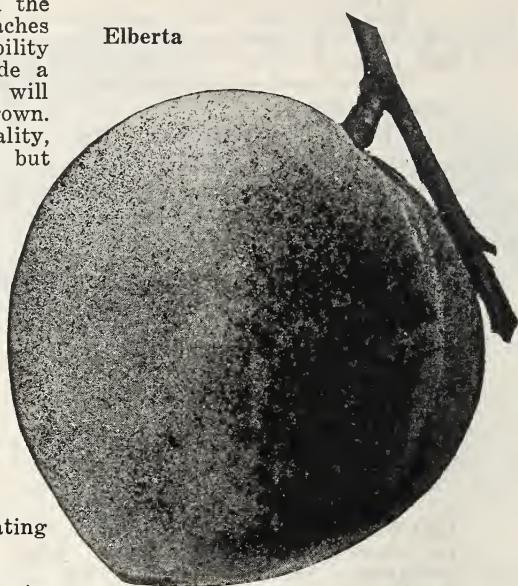
the greatest commercial variety on the market; 50 per cent of all the peaches planted are Elberta. In all probability no peach will succeed over so wide a range of territory as this kind. It will thrive where any peach can be grown. A very beautiful peach of good quality, not only the best orchard variety, but also valuable for planting in the home garden. Elberta is hardier in bud than many varieties, therefore a more uniform cropper. It is large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavor; flesh yellow, freestone. Season medium early, following Early Crawford. Early September.

ELBERTA CLING—A fine yellow cling seedling of the Elberta, deep yellow meat, very juicy and sweet. Ripens a little before the Elberta. Good size; no better cling peach grown. We originated this variety and are the only company propagating this particular type.

EDE—A variety much like the Elberta not quite so large, but of good flavor and rich in taste. A fine canner and good sort to pack with Elberta. Season about the same as Elberta, a little latter. Season 20th of August.

HALE PEACH—A new variety, much like the Elberta but claimed to ship well and hang on the tree for a longer sea-

Elberta



son than Elberta. Yellow freestone, good quality.

Fourth Season Peaches

STUMP THE WORLD—Very large and roundish; skin white with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. September.

OLD MIXON CLING—A fine old variety, not so large but fine quality for canning. Red skin and mixed red flesh. Season first September.

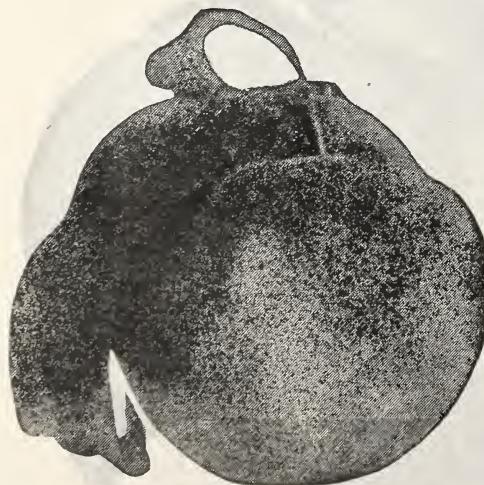
CRAWFORD'S LATE—Large; yellow or greenish-yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow, stained red at pit, melting, vinous and very good. Tree hardy and productive, usually needs thinning to make good sized fruit. Late of September.

HEATH CLING—Large white, very juicy and sweet. Season first to middle of September.

Fifth Season Peaches

SALWAY—A large yellow peach much like the Elberta, with yellow flesh. Freestone. A fine flavored peach, excellent for canning. Season last of September.

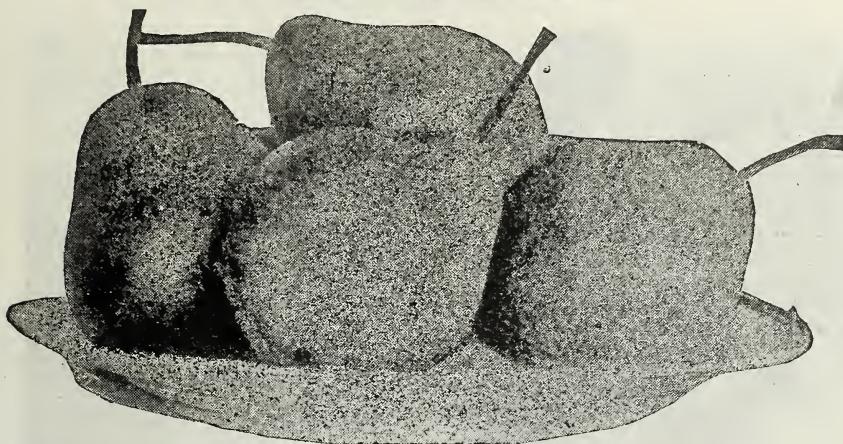
SUSQUAHANA or YELLOW OCTOBER—Freestone. Flesh yellow, firm; a fine shipper and canner and best late market peach.



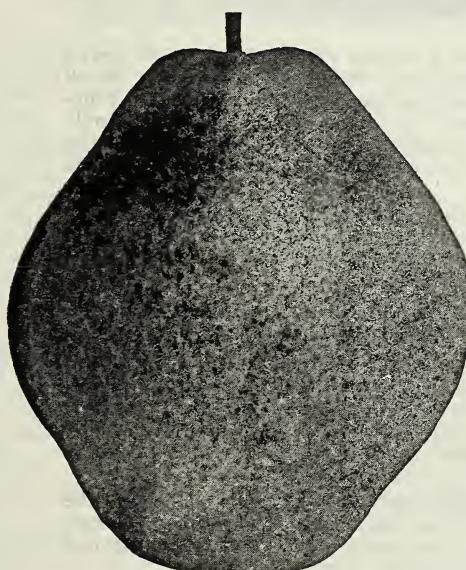
Crawford Late

RASPBERRIES AND BACKBERRIES ARE EASY TO GROW AND THE DELICIOUS FRUIT WILL ALWAYS BE RELISHED

PEARS



The growing of this valuable fruit for both home and market purposes cannot be too strongly urged. It far exceeds the apple in its melting, juicy texture, rich, refined flavor, and the range of varieties is such that, by a judicious selection, the ripening season, beginning in July, can be continued in succession into winter. It is a mistaken opinion among some persons that standard pears are a long time coming into bearing. Many of the varieties begin to bear in four to six years after transplanting, and some of the newer varieties, such as the Keiffers, will produce fruit as soon as the dwarf pear, which is usually two to three years after transplanting. The pears when once in bearing seldom fail to produce a crop of fruit annually.



Kieffer Pear

BARTLETT—Medium large, fine flavor. A fine pear in localities where it produces.

DUCHESS—A large pear; late; good quality; bears young.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large and very beautiful; juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower and good bearer. Hardy in all sections. September and October.

KIEFFER—This is the most popular pear grown; fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality; tree very vigorous and seldom blights; should be picked at maturity and ripened indoors. October and November.

KOONCE (S)—Very early, tree vigorous upright grower; free from blight; magnificent foliage. Fruit medium to large; skin yellow.

GARBER—Large, bright yellow, with red cheek; juicy and good; makes a splendid canning pear. Tree hardy and healthy. Not subject to blight.

HAVE YOU PLANTED THAT HEDGE? ORDER THE PLANTS NOW

PLUMS



The Plum attains its greatest perfection on a strong clay soil, where it grows most thrifly, and suffers less from curculio and black knot. As is the case in all other fruits, it is greatly benefitted by thorough cultivation. Some varieties, especially the native plums, are hardy and can stand the climate of the extreme North. Plums should be sufficiently pruned to prevent straggling growth, and to prevent the head from being too crowded. They should be thoroughly cultivated and not allowed to stand in grass.

ABUNDANCE—One of the best Japanese plums. Tree is a very rapid grower; healthy in limb and foliage, comes into bearing remarkably young, yields abundantly; fruit is medium size, rich bright cherry red with a distinct bloom; highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, juicy and tender. Ripens June and July.

BURBANK—Large, nearly round, cherry red, with thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, very sweet, of good quality; very handsome; about three weeks later than Abundance. Tree a vigorous grower and early bearer. The best oriental.

DAMSON (European) — Very small, oval, skin purple covered with blue bloom; flesh melting, juicy, rather tart. September.

WICKSON—Large, heart-shaped, deep

maroon red; flesh very firm, yellow, sub-acid, rich and good; a good shipping plum; tree upright, but in some localities a shy bearer.

RED JUNE—Fruit medium size; bright red; one of the best of the early plums.

WILD GOOSE—The most popular of plums with some fruit growers; tree a vigorous upright grower; fruit medium to large, rich golden yellow, richly shaded with red; flesh yellow, juicy; flavor rich and good.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—One of the best for preserving, flesh amber colored; juicy and spicy; tree vigorous, hardy and an abundant bearer.

GOLDEN BEAUTY PLUM—Large yellow; late summer or early fall variety. Very juicy and sweet.

CHERRIES

There are few more desirable fruits than the cherry. They are being planted more and more each year and there is always a brisk demand on the market for good fruit. Aside from their fruit value, they make very ornamental trees for the lawn, especially the Heart and Biggereau varieties, which are strong, vigorous growers, with large glassy leaves, and open spreading heads.

Cherries thrive in most any dry or well-drained soil. The fruit is delicious whether eaten out of hand or preserved. No home garden is complete without a few cherry trees.



Montmorency Cherries

BLACK TARTARIAN—Large, bright, purplish-black; half tender, juicy; very good grower. Just a fair producer, not extra. June.

EARLY RICHMOND or EARLY MAY—This is one of the most valuable and popular cherries and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. This hardy cherry fruits on young trees soon after planting. It is the good old variety that yields such marvelous crops in the gardens. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters. Tree slender in growth, with a roundish, out-spreading head, exceedingly productive. Fruit is medium size, round and dark red. The flesh tender, juicy, and sub-acid. Ripens in June.

GOVERNOR WOOD—Yellow, sweet with red cheek; late June.

MONTMORENCY LARGE—This is the best of all the sour varieties of cherries. There is a greater demand on the market for this cherry than for any other. The

trees are the cleanest and best growers and are less subject to disease, less affected by wet weather, and the best bearers of the best fruit of all other varieties. No matter how unfavorable the season may be, Montmorency can be depended upon for a full crop. The Montmorency is a good shipper, very attractive looking and always brings good prices. The canning factories are always calling for them by the hundreds of tons. The fruit is good sized, fine flavored and bright, clear, shining red. The flesh is of fine quality and sub-acid. Fruit ripens 10 days after Early Richmond.

COMPASS CHERRY or CHERRY PLUM as it is supposed to be crossed between the Rocky Mountain dwarf cherry and the native plum. It is an iron clad cherry, originated in Minnesota. A very heavy bearer and fruits young. If you want quick results plant the Compass Cherry.

HIDE THAT UNSIGHTLY WALL WITH A BOSTON IVY VINE

APRICOTS

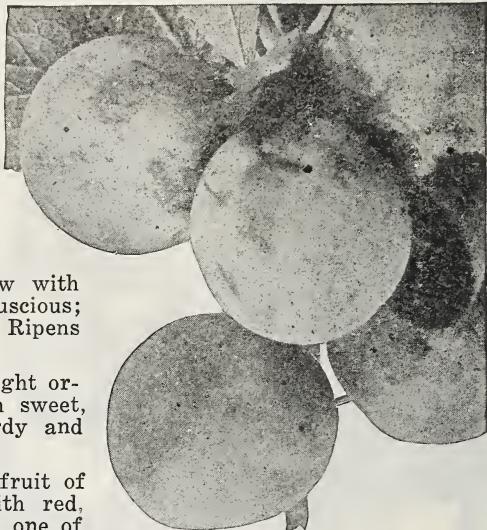
A useful and delicious fruit. In quality and abundance is between the Plum and the Peach, combining the qualities of both. It ripens a month or more before the best early peaches and partakes largely of their flavor. The tree is more hardy than the peach, and requires about the same cultivation. Ships well and commands a good price in the Eastern markets. For drying and canning it has no superior.

To avoid being caught by late spring frosts, spread long strawy manure about one foot thick around the tree, in the winter after the ground is frozen hard and deep. The manure will keep the frost in the ground two weeks longer in the spring, and the tree will not bloom so early.

ALEXIS—Large to very large; yellow with red cheek; slightly acid, but rich and luscious; tree hardy and an abundant bearer. Ripens July 15th.

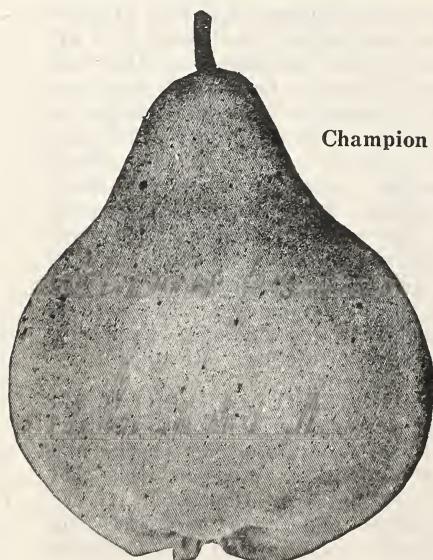
BUDD (Russian)—Medium to large; light orange with blush on sunny side; flesh sweet, juicy, with flavor of the peach; hardy and productive. August.

ALEXANDER—An immense bearer; fruit of large size, oblong, yellow flecked with red, flavor sweet and delicious; tree hardy; one of the best. July.



Alexis Apricots

QUINCES



The Quince is attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. Trees are hardy and productive, easy to prune and spray. Gives regular crops and comes early into bearing. Is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to about four quarts of other fruits, it imparts a delicious flavor. Will grow in any garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

CHAMPION—Very large and handsome; flesh cooks as tender as an apple without hard spots; flavor delicate; tree very handsome and bears abundantly; one of the most valuable sorts. Color greenish-yellow.

ORANGE—Large, roundish, somewhat irregular with a small and short neck at the base; fine golden-yellow flesh and of excellent flavor. October.

A BED OF RHUBARD PLANTED NOW CAN BE USED NEXT SEASON

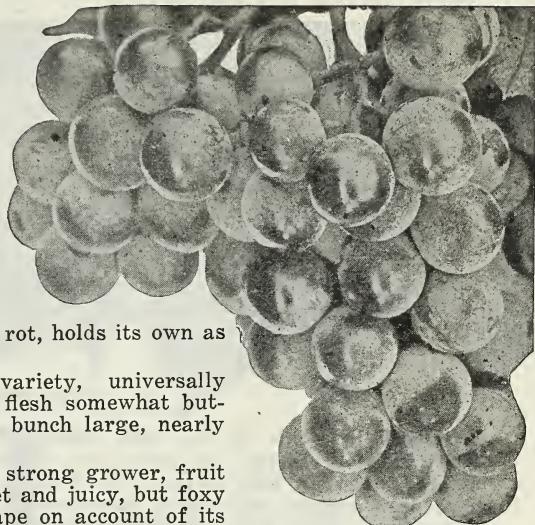
GRAPEs

Everybody should have a few grape vines in the home garden. They require very little cultivation, and returns are abundant. If space is limited they can be trained on fences, over doorways and arbors. They are especially desirable for planting in city lots or gardens. To grow for market they can be planted on hillsides that are unsuitable for other crops. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. By selecting varieties from early to late, successions of grapes can be had for several months of the year.

CATAWBA—Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc., bunches large and loose, berries large, of a coppery-red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; where not subject to rot, holds its own as one of the best varieties.

CONCORD—A most popular variety, universally healthy, vigorous and productive; flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet; bunch large, nearly black, with bloom; early.

IVE'S SEEDLING—Vine healthy, strong grower, fruit bunch medium to large; flesh sweet and juicy, but foxy and puffy; a desirable market grape on account of its



good keeping qualities; it colors early, but ripens later than the Concord.

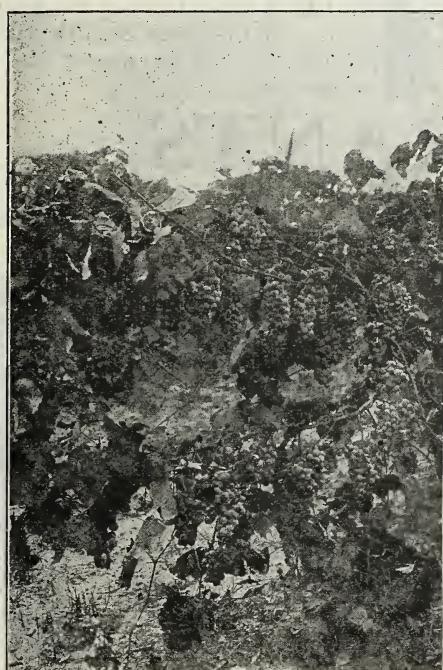
MOORE'S EARLY—Seedling of Concord, combining the vigor, health and productiveness of Concord, and ten days earlier; in quality hardly to be distinguished from Concord. A valuable acquisition. Bunch large, berries very large, black.

WHITE GRAPEs

MOORE'S DIAMOND—The vine is a good grower, free from mildew, productive, bunches large and compact; color a yellowish green; berries juicy, tender, good.

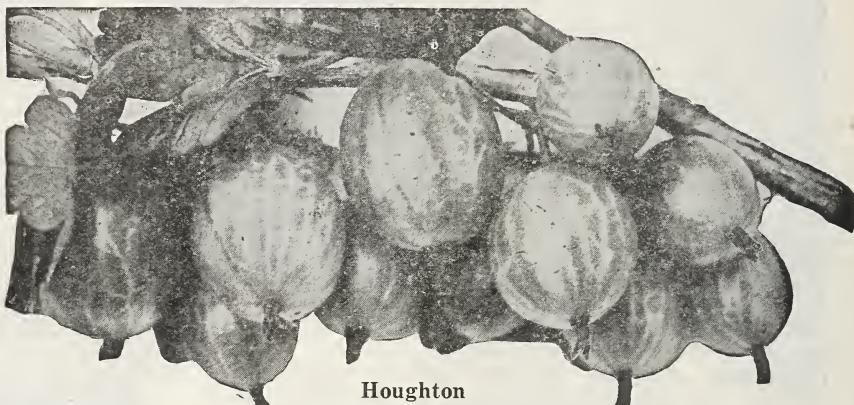
NIAGARA (White)—One of the leading white sorts; bunches large, shouldered, compact; berry large, yellowish-white, juicy, vinous and sprightly, skin tough, making it a good shipper and market variety.

You will not make a mistake by planting grape vines, as the delicious fruit will more than repay you for the trouble required for planting and cultivation. The jams and jellies made from the berries will be relished the whole year.



GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit is exceedingly useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and can be canned with such facility that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market. Requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the Currant.



Houghton

HOUGHTON—This is the best gooseberry to give results. To bear fruit, it always comes up with a crop. The berries are medium large, and turn red when ripe. They are very sweet when ripe. This variety is more free from mildew than other varieties and is easily grown and grows fast. We have picked bushels of berries from two-year-old plants in the nursery row.

DOWNING—This is a very fancy looking berry when it fruits. Is large and does not turn red when ripe, but holds the green skin until matured.

PEARL—A cross between the Houghton and one of the large English varieties. Valuable for home and market use. Berries good size.

CURRANTS

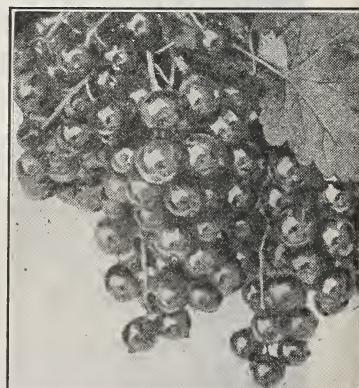
Every family should have a good supply of this beautiful, easily grown fruit. Currants love a cool, deep soil, and a little shade. Among fruit trees or along the north side of a fence is a good place. No matter how good the soil, give good cultivation and plenty of manure. The following varieties will give good satisfaction:

CHERRY—The largest of all the red currants. Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

POMONA—It is a beautiful, clear, bright, almost transparent red, has but few and small seeds, is much less acid than any of the common sorts; is easily picked, hangs a long time after ripe, and is one of the best to hold up in shipping or on the market.

RED DUTCH—An old highly esteemed sort, hardy and reliable; fruit medium size, bright red and of the best quality. It is well to plant some high priced, new kind, if you want a pet, but if you want currants plant Red Dutch.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES WILL KEEP YOU IN FRUIT ALL SUMMER



Red Dutch Currant

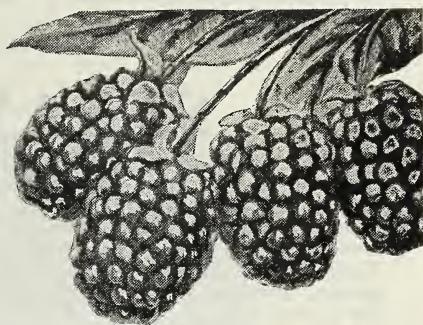
BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries are among the best known and most valued of our small fruits. No fruit of any kind is more wholesome. A liberal use of berries and other good fruit will save doctors' bills. Blackberries should be planted in rows six or seven feet apart, three to four feet in the row. Keep the ground light, rich and clean, and pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height. The demand for blackberries is always good.

EARLY HARVEST—A variety of great promise; exceedingly early in ripening, and always reliable, canes are strong and upright in growth; berries sweet, and of the highest quality; bears abundantly.

SNYDER BLACKBERRY — Extremely hardy; enormously productive, medium size, no hard sour core, sweet and juicy. The leading variety where hardiness is the consideration; ripens early and lasts well.

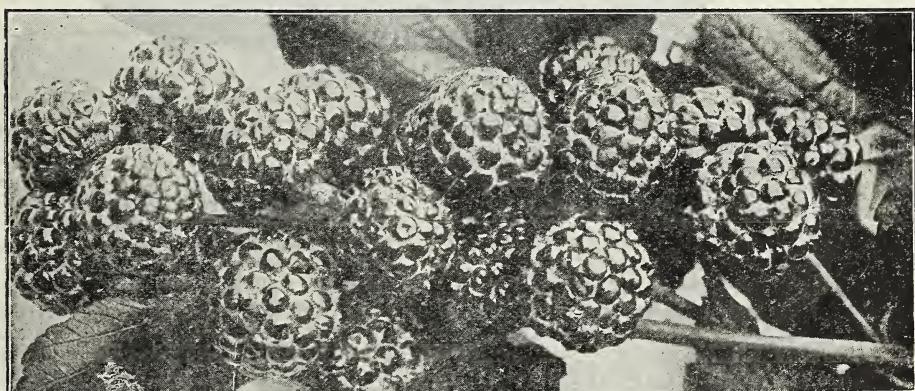
ELDORADO—Very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core.



Early Harvest

RASPBERRIES

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits, Raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated and the season of ripening is long. They ship well and besides the demand for immediate consumption, bring good prices for drying and canning. Plant in good soil, in hills not less than four feet apart each way, with two or three plants to a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year. Guard against injury by the winter, by tying canes to stakes and covering with straw, or laid down in fall and cover with a few inches of earth, leaves, etc.



Cumberland Raspberries

SEND YOUR ORDER IN EARLY AND START THE PLANTS GROWING

CUMBERLAND—In size and fruit is enormous, surpassing any other sort; quality very similar and fully equal to Gregg. Possessed of great firmness and will stand long shipments; bush exceedingly healthy, shooting up straight, stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit; ripens mid-season.

GREGG—Of good size, fine quality; very productive and hardy; firm, sweet and rich; ripens late and evenly and is a good market berry.

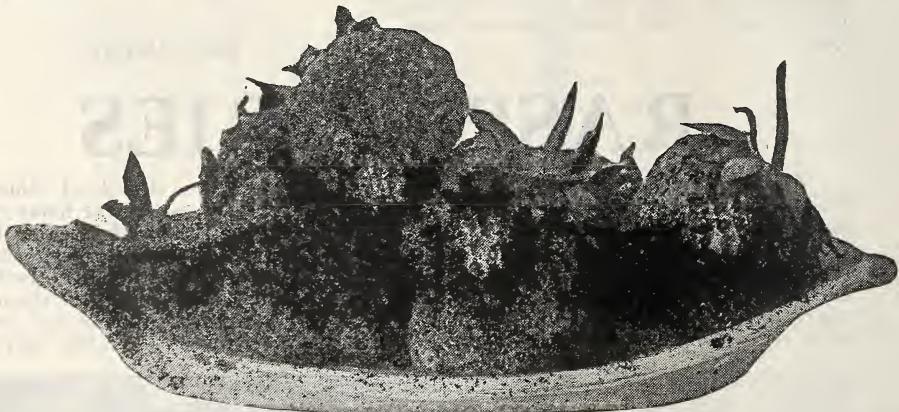
ST. REGIS—A new red raspberry, most

wonderful of all red raspberries. Almost an everbearing berry. Commences to ripen with the earliest and continues on the young canes until frost. A very fine flavored berry and good producer. A row through the garden well cultivated all through the summer will produce fruit all summer sufficient for the table. We recommend this variety very highly.

MILLER (Red)—Bright red color; is a healthy, vigorous grower, canes strong, well adapted to carrying their load of berries, firm and a good shipper; an early ripener.

STRAWBERRIES

First of all the small fruits comes the beautiful, wholesome strawberry. Profits resulting from its wise cultivation will satisfy any reasonable expectation. Plant in March and April, September and October, in good soil, deeply worked and well manured with leaf mold, or wood ashes. Set fifteen inches apart in rows and three feet for field culture, and fifteen to eighteen inches each way for garden culture. Keep runners cut out and cultivate clean. Mulch late in fall and uncover early in spring, drawing about the plant to keep the fruit from coming in contact with the ground.



Klondyke Strawberries

AROMA (Per.)—A late variety about the same season as Gandy, although a more perfect shaped berry and ripens more evenly; is much sweeter than Gandy.

MISSIONARY—An early sweet variety; good grower.

CRESCENT (Per.)—Medium size, conical, light red or scarlet; seed prominent; an old well-known and popular variety; succeeds in all soils.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per.)—Fruit of large size; regular in form; deep red; firm and of excellent quality; ripens

early and continues in bearing nearly a month.

EXCELSIOR (S)—An early berry, planted extensively; foliage tall and dark green; fruit almost round and very dark red; a good plant maker and if rows are allowed to become too thick, the last pickings will be small. A few object to it on account of its tart flavor, but we believe you will make no mistake in planting it for an early berry. It is productive. A nice looking berry and a good shipper.

GANDY (S)—A reliable late variety;

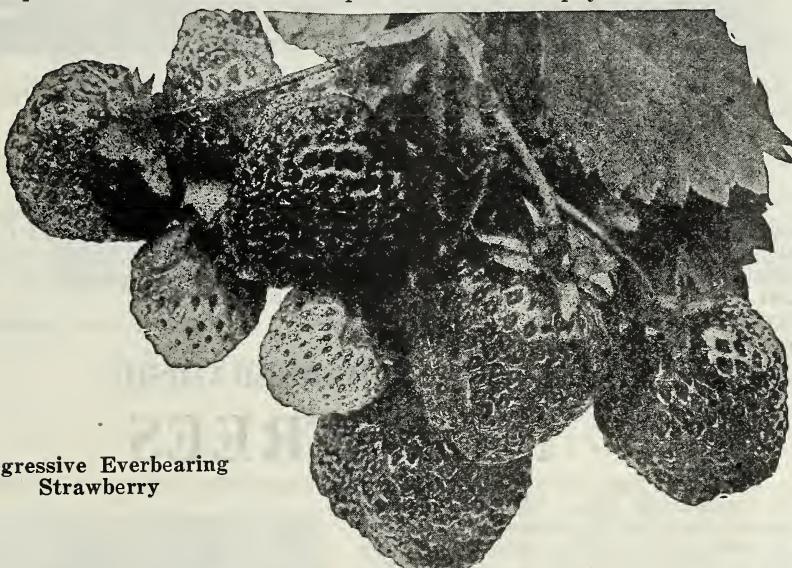
SHRUBS CAN BE PLANTED TO GOOD ADVANTAGE ON ANY LAWN

berries bright crimson, very uniform in size and shape, large, firm; plant vigorous and healthy.

KLONDIKE (Per.)—An enormous yielder; rich blood red; melting, sweet; one of the best sorts.

Everbearing Strawberry

The Everbearing Strawberry has become a standard variety, in fact it is well and favorably known throughout all the berry growing sections of the United States. However, for the few who are not yet acquainted with this great money maker, we will give a short description of the Progressive, and remember that in buying plants of this popular variety you are not experimenting but making an investment, and a good one too, and the larger the acreage you can put out the better and more satisfactory the results will be. While 500 plants will supply an ordinary family's table with berries throughout the summer and fall and leave plenty for canning purposes, as well as some for the neighbors, twenty acres of them would increase your bank account several thousand dollars, and all within seven months from the time you set the plants. There is no other crop on the farm that pays as well.



Progressive Everbearing
Strawberry

PROGRESSIVE or EVERBEARING—Fall bearing berry. There seems to be many so-called everbearing berries, but the number that actually answers the description is small. Of these the Progressive tops the list. It is a home garden berry, but the fruit may be shipped a short distance if properly packed. The method of raising this berry is same as other sorts except the

blooms that come the first season should be picked off until first of July. We find that to transplant the new plants each spring early and keep them well cultivated and the blooms picked off until first of July that they give a very satisfactory return. Plant them about 12 inches apart in the rows and each plant will spread out and make an abundance of delicious berries until hard freezing weather.

DEWBERRIES

LUCRETIA—Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive. The fruit which ripens early is often one and one-half inch long and one inch in diameter, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core; ripens with the raspberries and last until the middle or last of July.

WINEBERRY

JAPANESE—A thrifty growing plant in appearance like the raspberry. The berries growing in a bur and opening out when ripe; color dark red when ripe, a very fine berry for dessert and the best berry for wine that grows. It is very productive, growing in clusters.

START THAT BED OF EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES THIS SEASON

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This very desirable vegetable comes very early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie making and stewing. It is also valuable for medicinal purposes. A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart with the plants three feet distant. Set so that crowns are about one inch below the surface. Top dress in fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring.



LINNAEUS—This is a very large variety, of fine quality; early and produces a fine, even product in cooking; one of the best of old varieties.

ASPARAGUS

This delicious and healthy vegetable is to be found in every garden. Nothing can more easily be grown and no plant gives so healthful food for such a little outlay. Set in fall or spring with the crown of the plant about three inches below the surface of the ground; ten to twelve inches by two feet apart. A bed once made will last for years if properly attended to and well manured.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A standard variety, well known as a valuable market and garden sort.

SAGE AND HORSERADISH

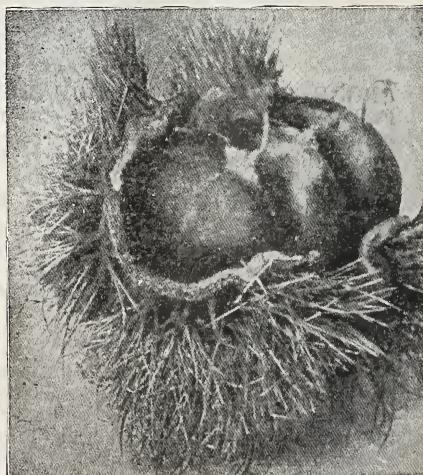
NUT TREES

The past few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the planting of nut-bearing trees. Few farms but contain land that if planted to nut-bearing trees would pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted. The immense importation of foreign nuts every year gives some idea of the market to be supplied. Our native nut-bearing trees are admirably adapted for planting in streets, pastures, etc.

JAPAN WALNUT—Produces in abundance nuts larger than the common hickory, which are borne in clusters of from 15 to 20. The meat is sweet, of very best quality. Leaves enormous size, of a beautiful shade of green, making a very handsome tree.

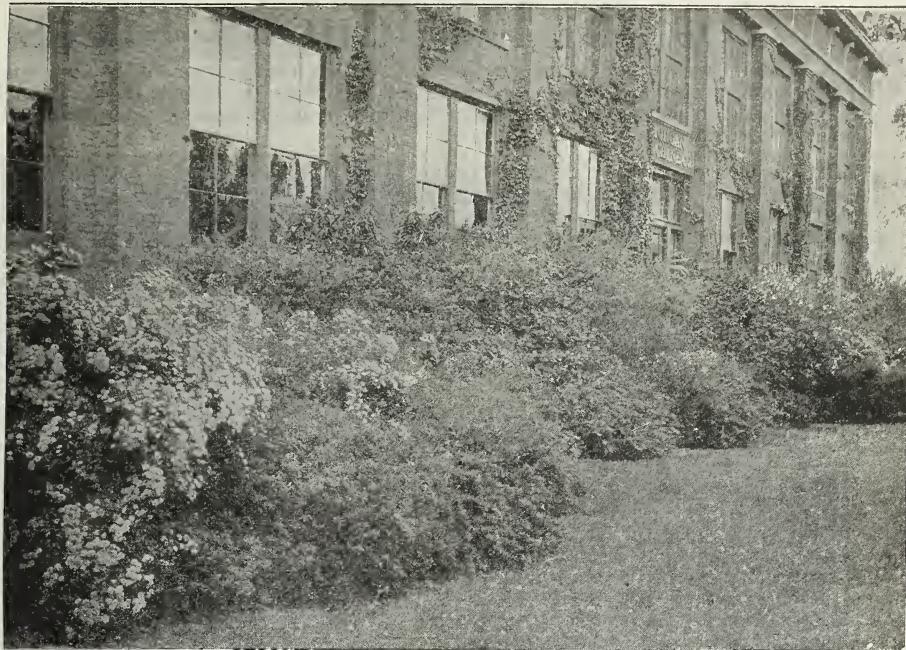
AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT—The fruit of this variety is smaller than the European kinds, but is very sweet and well flavored. Very highly esteemed.

PECAN—Seedling. We grow pecans from selected seedlings as the paper shell varieties winter kill in the north.



Sweet Chestnut

THIS YEAR IS THE TIME TO PLANT YOUR ORCHARD



ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

As the country grows in age and wealth, the realization of the need for beautifying the grounds that surround the home become more general. We are beginning to see that well-kept and attractive grounds add very much not only to our own satisfaction, but to the actual value of the place. Large grounds may be planted according to some prearranged plan with large trees and shrubs. If the grounds are smaller, the smaller shrubs, and especially vines and roses, can be used to good advantage. The value of vacant lots is often largely increased by beautifying them with a wise planting of trees and shrubs.

How to Plant—A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of any place, so do not make the mistake of planting at random all over the grounds. Trees should be planted along a drive or in groups or lines according to a definite and well-arranged plan. The small shrubs and roses should be planted in beds where they can be well cultivated and pruned, so as to produce the finest results. An unsightly object may often be concealed by careful planting of trees, shrubs or vines.

Preparation for Planting—Dig the hole somewhat larger than is necessary to hold the tree or plant, and then fill in with good rich earth. Cut off all the bruised or broken roots back to the sound wood, cut back the top and side branches to correspond with the roots.

What to Plant—Plant only the best. Poor stock is high at any price, good stock is worth a good price. To meet the increasing demand in this line, we have added largely to our stock of ornamental trees, shrubs, vines and roses in the last few years. No pains have been spared to produce the best specimens, and we offer now a good assortment of strictly choice stock of such varieties as are suitable for this section of the country.

THE TIME TO ORDER IS WHEN YOU RECEIVE THIS CATALOGUE

Upright Deciduous Trees

It has been our constant endeavor, from the commencement of this business, to test all species and marked varieties of deciduous trees that would endure our climate, and in consequence we have discarded a large number that have failed to meet the requirements of planters.

ELM, American White (U. Americana)—Magnificent tree, growing eighty to one hundred feet high, with drooping, spreading branches; one of the grandest of our native trees.

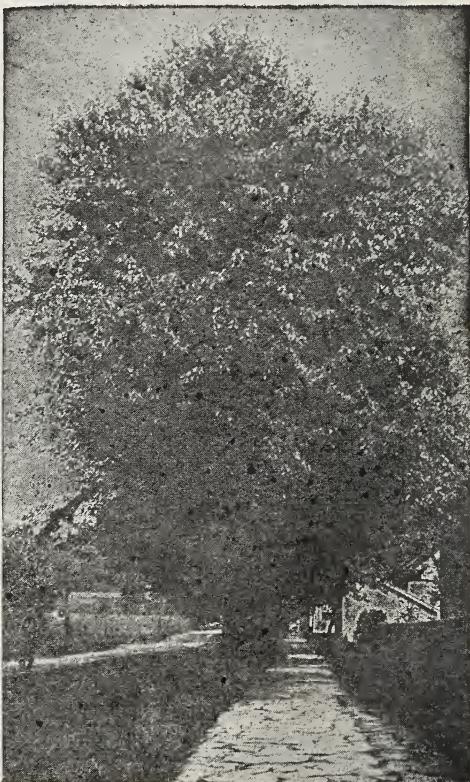
MAPLE, Ash-Leaved (Box Elder)—A rapid growing variety, with handsome, light green foliage and spreading head; a free grower and very desirable as a shade tree and windbreak; does better on low land.

MAPLE, Norway (Spreading)—Round-ed form; foliage large, dark green; a beautiful shade tree. Slow grower.

MAPLE, Hard or Sugar—A beautiful, stately tree of fine form; a desirable shade tree where it does well.

MAPLE, Common Soft or Silver-Leaved—Of rapid growth; of great value where a rapid-growing tree is desired; very hardy and easily transplanted; a favorite street or park tree.

POPLAR, Carolina—Of good form and vigorous growth; leaves large and glossy; desirable where a very large tree is desired.



Soft Maple

POPLAR, Lombardy—Attains a height of 100 feet; well known for its erect, rapid growth and tall spiry form; an indispensable tree for landscape garden-ing.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—The finest tree ever introduced. It is a quick grower and bears young. Very productive; berries last from May until middle of July. The only preventative of birds from cherr ytrees as it ripens with the cherry and lasts until the latest varieties are gone. The birds will not bother the cherry trees as it ripens with the cherry berry. It is very necessary to have one or two mulberry trees in the cherry orchard to save the cherry crop. This is a tried and tested fact.



Norway Maple

ADD ONE OR TWO MORE SHADE TREES TO YOUR LAWN THIS YEAR

EVERGREENS

Without the Evergreen the home is lacking that one thing that makes it complete. The cold winter days are never so dreary when one can glance out and see that stately green tree that brings cheer to the gloomy feeling. And aside from this winter feature it fits in well during the summer months when the deciduous trees and shrubs are at their best, never at any time losing its handsome coat of green.

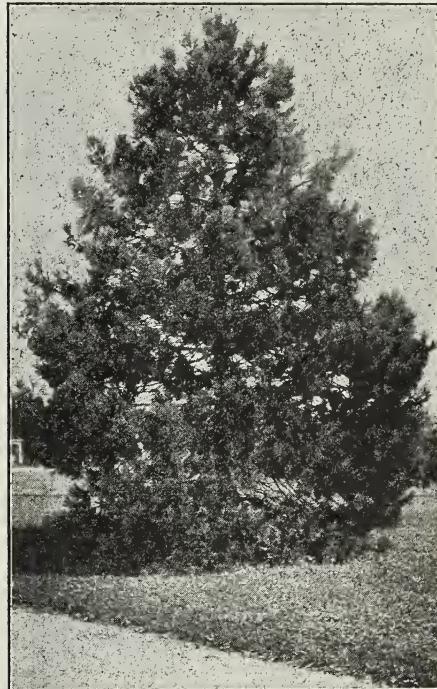
ARBOR VITAE

American Arborvitae (*T. Occidentalis*)—A small tree of close, vigorous growth, with peculiar, flat foliage. It grows to narrow, pyramidal shape, and is thoroughly hardy, thriving well in this section of the country. Exceedingly handsome in spring, when the branches are tipped with the bright green spring growth. Holds its color well in winter and is one of the best of the arbor vitae for producing immediate effect.

Pyramidal Arbor Vitae (*T. Occidentalis*, var. *pyramidalis*)—A densely branched variety forming a perfect column; holds its shape without trimming or pruning; hardy and will succeed anywhere the American Vitae does; a very ornamental type for many kinds of planting.

JUNIPER

Irish Juniper (*J. Communis*, var. *Hibernica*)—A distinct and beautiful variety



White Pine

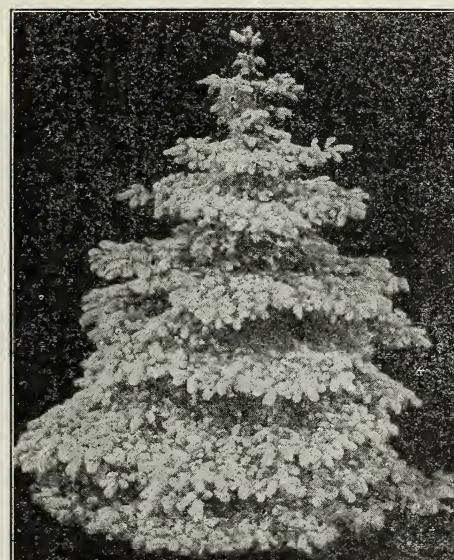
of erect, dense conical outline, resembling a pillar of green.

PINE

White Pine (*P. Strobus*)—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate silvery green; will grow in the poorest of sandy soils. A long-lived tree and rapid grower.

SPRUCE

Spruce, Norway—A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it acquires age has fine, graceful pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful; very popular and deservedly so, and should be largely planted.

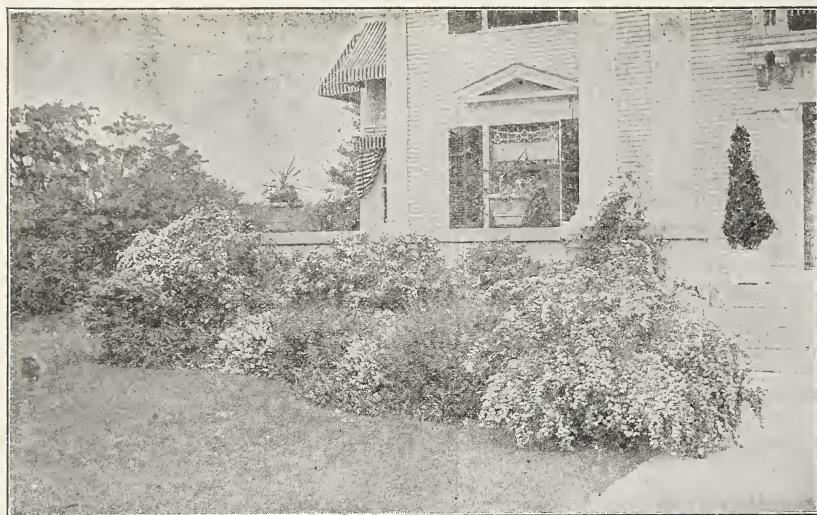


Norway Spruce

ORDER YOUR PLANTS TODAY AND HAVE THEM ON HAND WHEN THE OPPORTUNITY COMES TO PLANT

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Flowering shrubs are the delight of everyone and no home should be without its generous share. They add to the appearance of the grounds as well as to the value. Ornamental shrubs have their own individuality and can be planted in so many ways that they have become indispensable.



Barberry Thunbergii, Spirea Van Houtte, Spirea Anthony Waterer, Syringa, Weigelia and Boston Ivy were used in making this planting. See full description under proper heading

SPIREA

Anthony Waterer—A new crimson-flowered variety; one of the most beautiful of dwarf flowering shrubs. It makes a low compact bush 15 to 18 inches high and is covered nearly the whole growing season with deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy. It makes a fine compact plant for low clumps or for bedding purposes. Grown as a pot plant it is fine for house decoration.

Van Houtte—A vigorous plant that sends up numerous, slender shoots, which curve gracefully, and in many cases are literally covered with pure white flowers, making the bush look like a snow drift. The shrub is very hardy, and if planted along close to the house or in front of the porch up close to the wall it can be trimmed at any time and kept to the size preferred.

Billardii—Erect branches, crowned with narrow dense spikes of rose colored flowers, and continue to bloom nearly all summer. Very hardy.

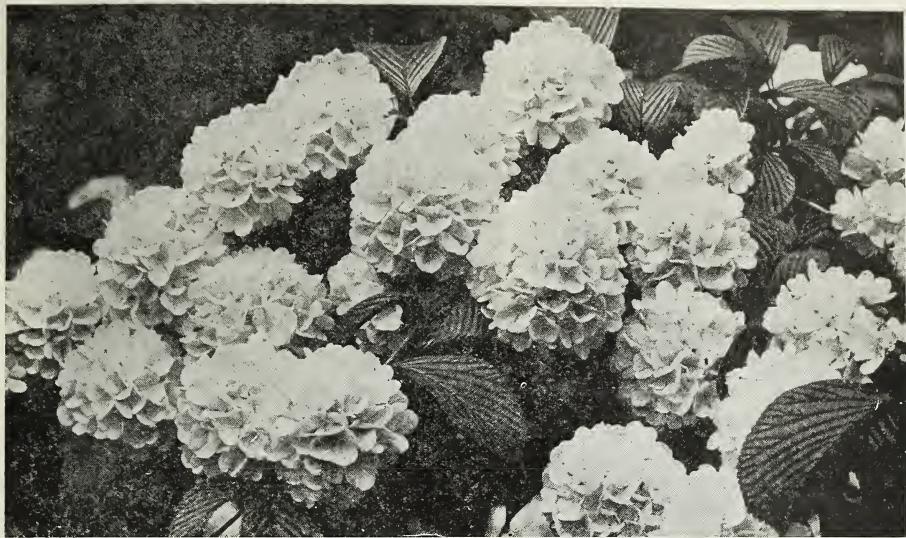
SYRINGA

Mock Orange—A well known shrub, with



Lilac

PLANT THAT HEDGE NOW AND WATCH THE RESULT

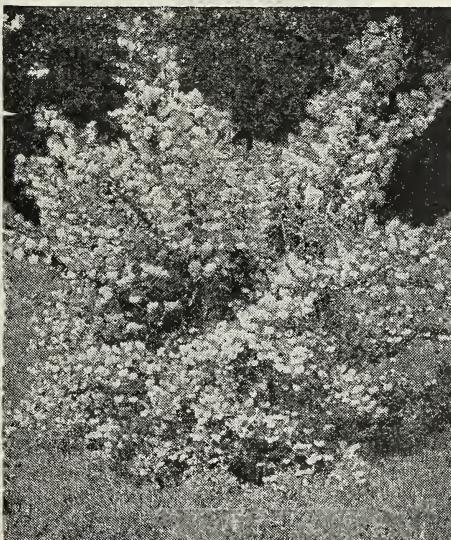


The Popular Common Snowball

pure white, highly scented flowers. One of the first to bloom. These shrubs bloom in May and last well. Very hardy, fast-growing shrub.

DEUTZIA

A very nice shrub with luxuriant foliage and a profusion of double white flowers tinged with rose in May and June.



Deutzia

WEIGELIA

Weigelia are shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spread and group as they acquire age. Flowers are large, trumpet shaped, of all shades and colors; blooms in June and July.

COMMON SNOWBALL

Grows 6 to 8 feet high, the old-fashioned snowball. Grows in clusters of pure white flowers. Blooms in May and June. Very attractive.

LILAC

Purple—The well known purple lilac. Always a standard sort. Is very hardy and is used for hedging.

Red Lilac—Flowers a reddish violet color. Does not grow as thick and bushy as the purple sort.

White Lilac—Too well known to need description; flowers white and fragrant; good growing shrub.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

Tartarian—One of the finest and hardest shrubs that grows. It leaves out the first in the spring and makes a dense foliage of green with honeysuckle shaped flowers. It is used to make a screen to shut off the back yard from the front view. By planting one every three feet, it will make a dense hedge row. It can be trimmed any time through the summer and will grow thicker the more it is trimmed. It also makes a nice individual shrub or nice to clump with other shrubs.

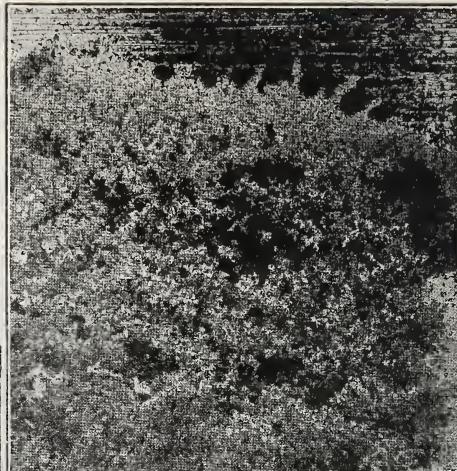
We can furnish both the white and red flowering kinds.

BUTTERFLY BUSH

Produces purplish flowers and continues to bloom throughout the summer. Fast growing sort.

HYDRANGEA P. G.

Queen of the Lawn—One of the finest hardy shrubs in cultivation. The flower trusses are immense heads from nine to twelve inches in length and nearly as broad. Color pure white afterward, changing to deep pink as the season advances. It blooms in July at a time when



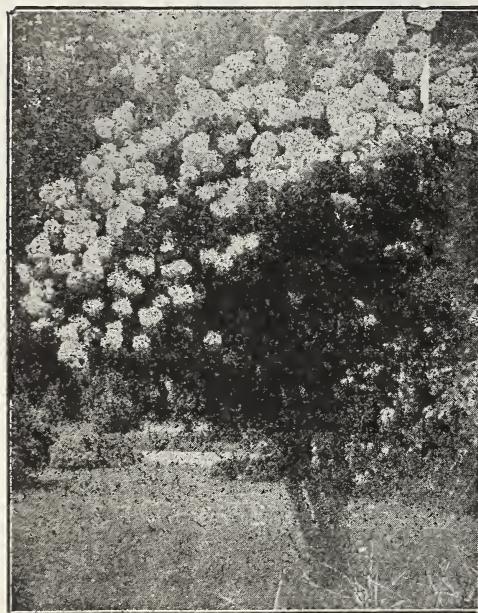
Bush Honeysuckle

no other shrub is in flower and remains beautiful until destroyed by frost. Hardy as a lilac bush. The plants we offer will bloom the first season.

Arborescens (Hills of Snow)—This superb hydrangea is a variety of the hardy native species. A very prolific bloomer. A five-year-old plant has produced one hundred and twenty-six perfect blooms at one time. The color of the flower is pure white, snowlike. The flower clusters remain intact long after the leaves have fallen, and frequently throughout the following winter.

CALYCANTHUS

A native species with double purple flowers; very fragrant and the wood is almost fragrant. Foliage rich dark green. Blooms in June and at intervals afterwards through the summer.



Hydrangea

Hardy Climbing Vines

Hide that old fence or building with a beautiful climbing vine. Thousands of unsightly objects can be transformed into the most pleasing sights by a very little time and trouble. Porches can be made inviting and attractive with vines and the shade is only one of the many features of these plants. When planted in combination with ornamental shrubs their rich green and colored blooms are a source of great pleasure.

CLEMATIS

Virgin's Bower—The different varieties and species of Clematis now in cultivation are of the highest beauty and utility. They vary greatly in their foliage and flowers, and are adapted to various uses. The large-flowered varieties are extremely showy. These plants, when trained on trellises and over porches, pillars and rock work, produce great masses

of bloom, which make a grand appearance, especially in proximity.

Jackmannii—A very profuse blooming variety, with flowers from four to six inches in diameter, of an intense violet purple color, borne successively in continuous masses on the summer shoots.

Paniculata—Most beautiful and popular of the small flowering sorts. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellis

lises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance.

AMPELOPSIS

Boston Ivy—One of the most beautiful and popular vines for stone and brick walls. Has blue berries.

Englemanni Ivy—For brick and stone walls; similar to Boston Ivy, but has a smaller and denser foliage.

HONEYSUCKLE—*Lonicera*

Hall's Japan (*L. Hallena*)—A strong, vigorous vine with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; foliage remains green well into winter; very fragrant and covered with flowers almost the entire season. One of the best bloomers.

MATRIMONY VINE

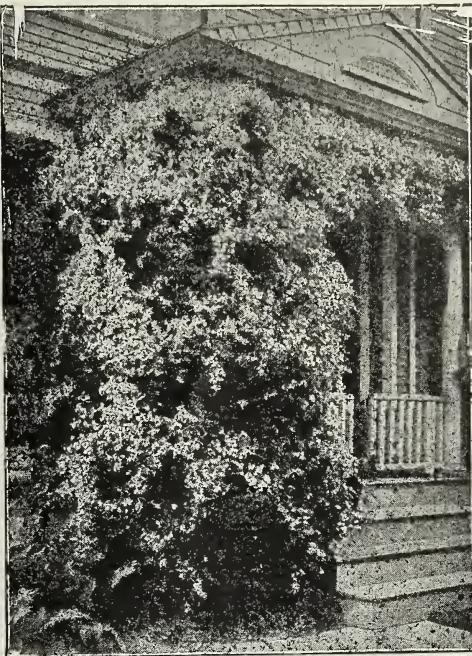
Chinese Matrimony Vine (*L. Sinensis*)—A creeping or trailing vine; foliage a grayish-green; flowers appear in June and continue blooming until September; color varies from pink to purple.

TRUMPET VINE

Virginia Creeper—The vine that covers the brick wall or side of the house or porch in a very short time; a dark green vine giving a quick effect.

WISTARIA

Chinese Purple Wistaria (*W. Sinensis*)—One of the best of the Wistarias; rapid growing and elegant, attaining 15 to



Clematis Panciculata

20 feet in a season; flowers a pale blue, borne in long pendulous clusters in May and June.

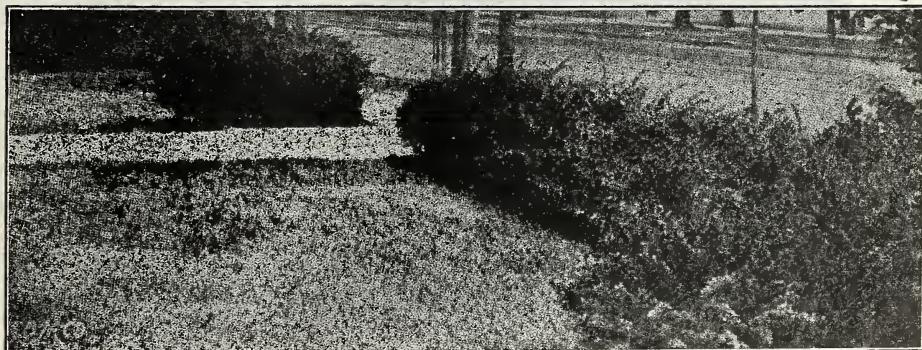
HEDGES

JAPANESE BARBERRY (*B. Thunbergii*)—A low, spreading bush, with small branches covered with small short thorns and in spring with small yellow flowers, succeeded by bright scarlet berries; foliage changes in the autumn to shades of scarlet and gold; makes a dense, thick hedge.

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET (*L. Amurensis*)

—A valuable ornamental shrub for hedges and borders; very hardy; foliage glossy green and holds its color almost the entire year; will stand shearing to any extent.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET (*L. Ovalifolium*)—The well-known variety; vigorous and hardy; deep glossy green; useful for hedges and borders.



Hedge of Japanese Barberry

HARDY BULBS

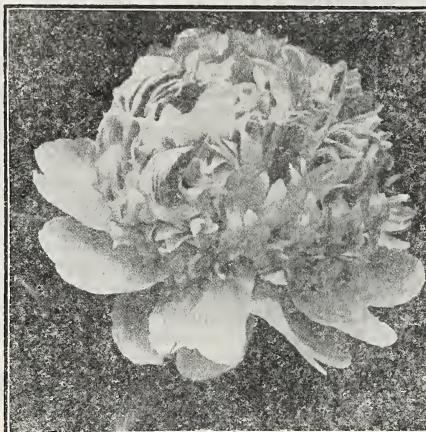
Bulbs are really flowers or plants in embryo. Put into the ground and cultivated like the coarsest of all vegetables, they are bound to bloom and bring joy with less effort than it takes to grow a crop of potatoes.

PEONIES

These are all showy, beautiful flowers, perfectly hardy, easy to cultivate. The colors range from the darkest red to pure white, and the flowers come very early in the spring. No garden is complete without peonies, and no plant is more popular just now. If peonies are planted for cut flowers, only a few of the best varieties should be used, as they require cutting at just the right time to secure the best results, and it is difficult to give proper attention to a long list of varieties.

CALIFORNIA VIOLET

These charming little flowers are of the easiest culture, and more of them should be found in the home garden. The flowers are of a deep purple color, often an inch in diameter, delightfully fragrant and produced on stems six to eight inches long. They make excellent bouquets. The plants grow in a compact clump and the masses of blossoms fill the air with their sweet fragrance.



Peony

IRIS

German—These plants have broad sword-like leaves and bloom profusely early in the spring. The flowers are showy and extend over a wide range of colors and shades and are fine for cut flowers.

GOLDEN GLOW

A tall growing hardy perennial, with light green deeply cut foliage; flowers $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; very double, well formed; rich golden yellow and borne on long stems, which render them suitable for cutting. Flowers freely from July until September.

YUCCA

A plant of grand appearance. The stem is three feet above the ground, covered with large, bell-shaped flowers on laterals, forming a perfect pyramid; color creamy white.

BULBS

Hyacinths, Tulips and Crocus—Hardy bulbs that can be planted in beds and will come up each spring early and furnish a fine display of blooms for weeks. Each year getting thicker. Can be left in the ground all winter which makes it but little trouble to look after.

Hyacinths—Double or single, assorted colors.

Tulips—Single or double, assorted colors.

Crocus—Assorted colors, blue, white, striped and yellow.



German Iris

HAVE YOUR OWN BED OF BEAUTIFUL ROSES OF ALL KINDS



ROSES OF QUALITY

HYBRID PERPETUALS

Climbing American Beauty—One of the finest roses known; a very general favorite on account of its long stems, making it especially desirable for cutting; blooms are large and very double; deep rich crimson color with exquisite shadings.

General Jack—Dark red and very highly perfumed.

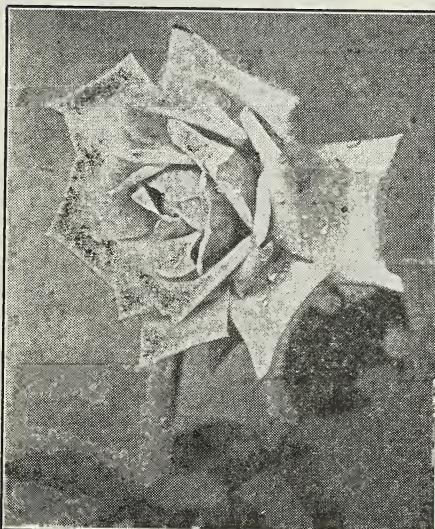
Paul Neyron—Deep shining rose; very large and very thrifty grower.

Ulrich Brunner—Bright red; a very strong grower and highly perfumed.

HYBRID TEAS

Helen Gould—Rosy crimson; a very fine bloomer all summer long.

Kaiserin—A Victoria creamy white; extra fine.



General Jack
ONE OR MORE HYDRANGEAS SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN YOUR ORDER



Paul Neyron

La France—The queen of the pink roses.

Meteor—Dark red, velvety; a good bloomer.

TEA ROSES

White Maman Cochet—A strong grower, making a beautiful bud with long stems.

Pink Maman Cochet—It is as good in every way as the White Maman.

Bride—White.

Perle De Jardins—Yellow.

Etoile De Lyon—Best yellow rose.

Burbank—Mixed pink and red.

Mousseline—White moss.

Henry Martin—Red moss.

Baltimore Belle—A rapid growing, dark leaved Prairie Rose; blooms in large clusters of pale blush and white flowers late in the season.

RAMBLER ROSES

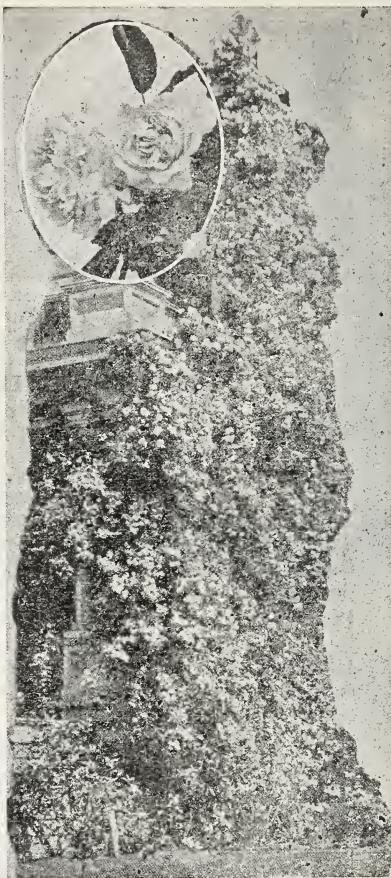
Crimson Rambler—The best-known and most popular of all the climbing roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers are borne in clusters of 15 to 25 perfectly shaped blossoms of a rich growing crimson; when in full bloom the vine appears to be a perfect mat of rich flowers; perfectly hardy everywhere.

Dorothy Perkins—This is one of the new Rambler types; has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson; flowers are borne in large clusters of 25 to 30 and are a beautiful shell pink; the individual flower is larger than the Crimson Rambler. A valuable acquisition to the climbing rose.

Baby Rambler—An ever-blooming dwarf crimson rambler; is especially fine for grouping and can be potted and grown indoors; makes a beautiful compact mass of color.

White Rambler—Related to the Crimson Rambler; similar in habit of growth; flowers of pure white, quite double, and remain on the stem a long time.

Yellow Rambler—Flowers are perfectly double and very fragrant; color light yellow, changing to straw.



Flower of Fairfield

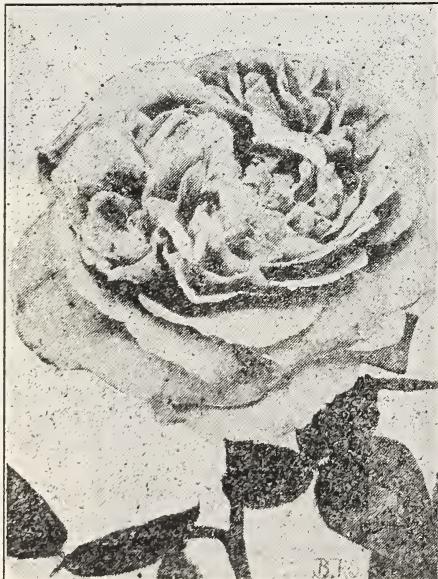
Prairie Queen—A rapid climber; flowers are very large; a bright rosy-red, changing lighter as the flowers open; strong and vigorous.

Climbing Baby Rambler—Everyone knows how the baby rambler is, always in bloom. It is the climbing form of Baby Rambler. It makes a quicker growth and heavy bush, but does not ramble like the Crimson Rambler, just a good heavy growth with blooms all the season. Color crimson.

Flower of Fairfield or what is called the everblooming Crimson Rambler. It is like the Crimson Rambler except that it shows everblooming tendencies, many new growths being terminated with a large cluster of flowers.

White American Beauty—This grand white rose has become renowned as the very highest type of its class and the best snow white rose ever introduced. A strong grower. Hardy.

THRIFTY PEOPLE RAISE THEIR OWN FRUITS FOR MARKET AND HOME



White American Beauty

A HANDY SPRAYING SCHEDULE

Pest	What to Use	Dilution	First Spraying	Second Spraying
Codling Moth	Dry Arsenate of Lead	1 to 1½ lbs. to 50 gals. water	Immediately after Blossoms fall	10 days later
San Jose Scale	Dry Lime-Sulfur	10 to 14 lbs. to 50 gals. water	After leaves fall	Before leaves appear
Canker Worm	Dry Arsenate of Lead	1 to 1½ lbs. to 50 gals. water	When young first appear	4 to 6 days later
Tent Caterpillar	Dry Arsenate of Lead	1 to 1½ lbs. to 50 gals. water	As insects appear	As needed
Leaf Crumpler	Dry Arsenate of Lead	1 to 1½ lbs. to 50 gals. water	About middle of May	As needed
Bitter Rot	Fungi-Bordo	7 to 9 lbs. to 50 gals. water	About middle of May	
Apple Scab	Dry Lime-Sulfur	10 to 14 lbs. to 50 gals. water	Just before buds open	When blossoms have dropped (2½ to 3 lbs. to 50 gals. wa.)
Peach Leaf Curl	Dry Lime-Sulfur	10 to 14 lbs. to 50 gals. water	Late in March when trees are dormant	After buds open (2 lbs. to 100 gals. water or use self-boiled mixture)
Pear Slug	Dry Arsenate of Lead	1 to 1½ lbs. to 50 gals. water	When insects appear	Repeat after 10 days or 2 weeks if necessary
Pear Psylla	Dry Lime-Sulfur	10 to 14 lbs. to 50 gals. water	Late in Fall or Spring	After foliage opens (2½ to 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water)
Plum Gouger	Dry Arsenate of Lead	¾ to 1 lb. to 50 gals. water	Before leaves and buds open	
Grape Black Rot	Dry Lime-Sulfur	10 to 14 lbs. to 50 gals. water	Before buds open	Use S-W Dry Powdered Insecto, 6 to 8 lbs. to 50 gals. of water, after blossoms fall
Grape Root Worm	Dry Powdered Insecto	6 to 8 lbs. to 50 gals. water	As soon as beetle appears	Also use scalding water on roots
Grape Berry Moth	Dry Powdered Insecto	6 to 8 lbs. to 50 gals. water	Just before bloom	At intervals of 10 days
Strawberry Crown Borer	Dry Arsenate of Lead	1 to 1½ lbs. to 50 gals. water	Late in Summer	
Strawberry Leaf Roller	Dry Arsenate of Lead	1 to 1½ lbs. to 50 gals. water	In August	After fruit has been gathered burn fields over
Strawberry Slug Strawberry Root Worm	Paris Green or Dry Arsenate of Lead	4 to 6 ozs. to 50 gals. water 1 to 1½ lbs. to 50 gals. water	In May when insects appear	
Imported Currant Worm	Dry Arsenate of Lead	1 to 1½ lbs. to 50 gals. water	As soon as insects appear	Repeat as often as needed
Gooseberry Fruit Worm	Dry Arsenate of Lead	1 to 1½ lbs. to 50 gals. water	As soon as insects appear	Later as needed
Raspberry Slug	Paris Green or Dry Arsenate of Lead	4 to 6 ozs. or 1 to 1½ lbs. to 50 gals. water	Early in Spring	
Raspberry Byturus	Dry Arsenate of Lead	1 to 1½ lbs. to 50 gals. water	First of May	

INDEX

	Page		Page
Apples	3, 4, 5	Lilacs	23
Apricots	12	Mulberry, Russian	22
Asparagus	19	Matrimony Vine	25
Ampelopsis	25	Maple	21
Arbor Vitae	22	Nut Trees	19
Blackberries	16	Order Sheets	31-32
Butterfly Bush	24	Ornamental Shrubs	23
Barberry	25	Peaches	6, 7, 8, 9
Crab Apples	6	Pears	9, 10
Cherries	11, 12	Plums	10, 11
Currants	15	Poplar	21
Cut-Leaved Maple	21	Pine, White	22
Calycanthus	24	Privet	25
Crocus	26	Plants and Bulbs	26
Clematis	24	Peonies	26
Climbing Hybrid Teas	28	Quinces	13
Dewberries	18	Raspberries	15, 16
Deutzia	23	Rhubarb or Pie Plant	19
Elm	21	Roses	27
Evergreens	22	Rambler Roses	28
Grapes	13, 14	Strawberries	17, 18
Gooseberries	14, 15	Spruce	22
Golden Glow	26	Snowball	23
Hyacinths	26	Syringa	23
Hydrangea	24	Spirea	23
Honeysuckle Bush	24	Spray Calendar	29
Hardy Vines	24	Trumpet Vine	25
Hybrid Perpetuals	27	Tulip Bulbs	26
Hardy Bulbs	26	Tea Roses	27
Hybrid Teas	27	Upright Deciduous Trees	21
Hedge Plants	25	Wineberry	18
Introductory	1, 2	Wistaria	25
Iris	26	Weigelia	23
Juniper, Irish	22	Yucca	26

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Do not forget to write plainly every letter and word, also the grade or size of tree or plant wanted. Also the name of your express and freight, and postoffice. And plainest of all your name.

Remittance should be made by postoffice or express money order, bank draft, or registered letter. Remittances sent in any other way are entirely at the owners risk.

While we use every care possible to have stock true to name it is agreed mutually between the purchaser and this company that our guarantee shall not make us liable for a sum greater than the original amount paid for stock.

Our shipping season usually begins from the 20th to the last of October, and continues until April, except in extreme cold weather.

Send your orders in any time during the summer, as orders received in advance of digging season will be booked and shipped in turn, stock being reserved as soon as the order is received. Look the catalog carefully over and select what you need for your orchard, small fruit garden or shade and ornamental use.

We all know the difference of value and desirability of a home surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, shrubs and roses all of which take so little care after being planted cared for until well established.

METHOD FOR FINDING THE NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of feet for each plant or hill, which divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

VIENNA NURSERY

W. E. GALEENER & SONS, Props.

VIENNA, ILLINOIS

All remittances by Post Office or Express Order, Bank Draft and Registered Letter are at our risk. Do not send money in ordinary letters without registering; it is not safe. If you send private checks, add 15c to pay cost of exchange.

Name

Post Office

Express or Freight Office

County..... State..... Date 191.....

Amount Enclosed, \$..... Express Co..... Railroad.....



St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry

One of the greatest raspberries ever introduced. They are very early and will produce a heavy crop on the old canes, and will continue to bloom and ripen fruit on the new canes until frost. See page 16.



Progressive Strawberry

This is one of the best of the everbearers, and can be planted anywhere, as dependable and profitable for either home or market. See page 17.

Plant Shrubs for Home Beautifying



Spirea Van Houtte, unsurpassed for massing and tying the house to the ground. See page 10 for price and description.



Here is an example of what can be done with this beautiful hedge plant. This is a vigorous growing plant. California Privet (*Ligustrum Ovalifolium*), nearly evergreen, has thick glossy foliage of rich green which hangs on the plants in cold localities till Christmas, and when sheltered they will keep green all winter. Can be pruned any shape.